1: Holmberg--13 [3] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 415, 391

"Calabashes (yabóki) are prepared as drinking vessels in the following manner. A round hole about an inch in diameter is cut in the top of a gourd with the gouging tool. A small stick is then inserted, and the seeds are loosened and shaken out. The calabash is then washed on the inside and dried slowly in the fire, water being squirted on the outside from time to time to keep it from burning. Calabashes, though used primarily as drinking vessels, are also employed for making mead and for storing tobacco, feather ornaments, and animal teeth.

When calabashes are scarce, hollow sections of bamboo are sometimes used as drinking vessels, to store wild honey, and to make mead. They are simply cut to the length desired."

1: Holmberg--13 [4] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 415, 391

"Mortars (mbúa) are sometimes hollowed out of fallen logs that lie near camp, but sections of a log are never cut especially for this purpose; that is, a section of a log is not cut, set up, and hollowed out on the end for use as a mortar. To make a mortar, a hole is made in the side of a fallen trunk with fire, the charcoal being chipped out with a digging stick, which also serves as the pestle. Mortars are used principally for grinding corn for food and mead, and for grinding burned motacú seeds for temper for pots. They are never carried from camp to camp."

1: Holmberg--14 (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 391, 412

"The digging stick (síri)—the only agricultural tool—is made by the men from chonta palm. After a section of wood has been removed from the tree, it is planed to the desired shape with a mollusk shell called urúkwa. The digging stick is about 3 feet in length, 3 inches in width, and about an inch in thickness. The bottom end is sharpened so as to make it a more effective tool. The digging stick is used principally in planting and tilling, in grinding corn, in digging out clay for pots and in extracting palm cabbage and honey."

1: Holmberg--14 [2] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 412, 391

"The Siriono construct a gouging tool by hafting an incisor tooth of an agouti or paca onto a femur of a howler monkey. This tool is employed principally to gouge out the nock in the reinforcing plug which is inserted in the feathered end of the arrow. In using the tool the handle is grasped in the right hand with the tooth down. The plug is held in the left hand, and the tool is worked back and forth over it until a groove large enough to hold the bowstring is made. This tool is also employed in making holes in the root ends of the animal teeth from which necklaces are strung."

1: Holmberg--14 [3] (1941-42) 1950 Siriono
116, 412, 391, 321

"Some mention should also be made of the use of a mollusk shell, called urúkwa, and a mussel shell, called hítai, as tools. The former is used by the men as a plane in making digging sticks, spindles, and bows, while the latter is employed by the women to smooth out the clay when making pots. The mandible (with teeth) of the palometa fish also serves as a tool, being employed to sever the aftershafts of the feathers glued on arrows. Any piece of bamboo serves for a knife, but no work is done in bone, horn shell, stone, or metal. European axes and machetes have been introduced to those bands which have had contact, but under aboriginal conditions European tools are rarely encountered."